

him a close friend and certainly will miss the wise counsel he has given me over the years. He is one of the true unsung heroes who make things work around the people's House. We will miss Bill, but he has earned his retirement. I salute Bill Brown on a job well done and wish Bill, Jean, and Sara the best in the future.

—
WILLIAM HOLMES BROWN; HOUSE
PARLIAMENTARIAN

[From the Washington Post, Tuesday, May 29, 2001]

William Holmes Brown, 71, parliamentarian of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1974 until 1994 and author of "House Practice: A Guide to the Rules, Precedents and Procedures of the House," died of a vascular ailment May 27 at Loudoun Hospital Center.

He lived at Oakland Green Farm, the Lincoln property his family has owned for more than eight generations.

Mr. Brown served under six speakers of the House as an adviser on procedure and practice. He began as assistant parliamentarian in 1958 and collaborated with parliamentarian Lewis Deschler in volumes of "Precedents of the House of Representatives." They are referred to in the House as the Deschler-Brown Precedents.

Mr. Brown also worked on behalf of the House on parliamentary development projects in Eastern Europe and Mozambique. He participated in seminars in Poland, Estonia, Slovakia, Albania and Romania and in training programs in the United States for representatives of other national legislative bodies.

After he retired, he worked for the Agency for International Development on a parliamentary development project in Ukraine.

Mr. Brown was a native of Huntington, W.Va. He was a graduate of Swarthmore College and the University of Chicago's law school. He served in the Navy in the Middle East and the Mediterranean and remained in the Navy Reserve until 1974.

He was a director of the Conversations at Oaklands organization and the Loudoun Museum and a member of the Catocin Farmers Club and the Goose Creek Friends Meeting.

Survivors include his wife of 30 years, Jean Smith Brown, and a daughter, Sara Holmes Brown, both of Lincoln.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

THE NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EHLERS. Madam Speaker, I would like to say a few words about the energy issues that face this country. I believe that energy is one of the most misunderstood topics in this Nation, and I believe that is largely because energy is so hard to describe and define.

Most of us do not know what it is. We cannot see it, we cannot feel it, we cannot touch it, we cannot weigh it. When you were a little kid, your mother never sent you to the store for a bottle

of energy. You cannot buy energy that way. Yet, somehow we know what it is, because we talk about it when we get up in the morning, saying "Oh, we do not have much energy;" or, "Oh, we really have a lot of energy today;" we are raring to go. And that is a pretty good perception of what energy actually is.

I happen to be a physicist, and energy in physics is defined as the ability to do work. So that fits our everyday conception of energy, the ability to do work.

Now, in today's society, we depend a lot on energy to do our work. We use energy constantly in transportation, in the workplace, in so many different ways, and it is extremely important. So often we forget the importance of energy, because we are so used to it.

But if you look at the major historical revolutions, the nonmilitary revolutions, you will find that the first major revolution, the agriculture revolution, occurred when people, for the first time began using labor other than their own, namely the labor of animals. The agriculture revolution did not succeed until people began using animals for plowing, for milling, and for other works of labor.

The second major revolution, the industrial revolution, took place when, for the first time, we began using non-human energy and non-animal energy, but instead used mechanical energy and heat energy, and that has led to the world we enjoy today, with its many different sources of energy, used for many, many different purposes.

But we tend to take energy for granted and do not realize its importance until there is a shortage, particularly when prices go up, because when the prices go up, it affects the economy. Energy is so vital to our economy that whenever we have a shortage of energy and prices go up, the economy is affected dramatically. It is no coincidence that the last three major recessions we have had in this country have followed on the heels of energy shortages.

Now, what is energy? I said you cannot feel it, touch it, handle it. As a physicist, I understand what energy is, but it is hard to explain it to a lay person, and for that reason sometimes I wish that energy were purple.

If it were purple, we could see it, we could understand it. If we could drive up to our homes and see purple energy leaking out from around the windows during the winter and we would see purple oozing through the walls, we would recognize we are wasting money, because we have not insulated the house well enough or sealed the windows well enough.

Or suppose we are driving down the highway: if we see a little car going by with just a little bit of purple around it, and then see an SUV going by with just clouds of purple around it, we would immediately recognize that one uses far less energy than another. That is the type of awareness we have to build in the people of this country.

Let me relate that to one specific State. We all know that California is having tremendous energy problems. There are many reasons for it and many possible solutions, but I can tell you that the fastest, cheapest solution of all is energy conservation and energy efficiency. That can be implemented quickly. It can be used to solve the crisis, it can be used to reduce demand and drive the prices down in California, and certainly put the State on a better keel. I hope that California pursues it, and I hope that our Federal government helps them pursue that alternative.

Now, there is so much more I could say about this, and I plan to do a 1 hour speech on this later on. But I wanted to give this introductory speech at this point, outlining some of the characteristics of energy, how important it is to our Nation and our economy, and how totally dependent we are on it.

It is an issue that we must deal with. We must deal with it intelligently, using every possible means; not just energy conservation and energy efficiency, although I think they are extremely important, but also looking at alternative sources of energy and more wisely using the resources we have now.

The answer is not simply drilling holes in the ground, the answer is not simply insulating houses, but looking at every aspect of our use of energy and saying how can we use it better, how can we use it more efficiently, how can we really accomplish something worthwhile in our energy use, without depleting our natural resources.

One last comment about energy. There are two very important aspects you must remember about energy. First, energy is our most basic natural resource, because without energy, we cannot use any of our other basic resources. We cannot use iron, steel, copper and so forth, without digging it out of the ground and forming it and fabricating it. All of this requires energy.

The second important point about energy is that it is the only non-renewable resource. Once you use it, it is gone. We can renew all our other resources; that one we cannot. So let us be certain to use energy right and not waste it.

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THE CONTINUING CRISIS OF HIV/ AIDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I take this moment because of the fact that the AIDS/HIV epidemic continues to plague America and, in actuality, continues to plague much of the world. I take this opportunity to commend the Congressional Black Caucus, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and the

Congressional Pacific American Caucus for holding a joint hearing regarding this very important issue on June 12, that is, the issue of the HIV/AIDS epidemic that continues to threaten communities not only in our country, but throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago the term HIV/AIDS was unknown. Since that time, over 19 million people worldwide have died of HIV/AIDS, and approximately 34 million people continue to live with the disease. The Surgeon General, David Satcher, stated in a recent report that HIV/AIDS could be the worst epidemic ever recorded in history.

Many people believe that this is an issue that does not really affect our country. It is true that the poorest regions in the world have been hit the hardest; yet the United States of America, the most technologically proficient Nation on the face of the Earth, has not been able to escape the devastation of this deadly disease. In this country alone, over 400,000 people have died, while 900,000 people are living with HIV/AIDS. The Centers for Disease Control recently released a report stating that each year there are 40,000 new cases of HIV/AIDS.

What concerns me the most about this issue is the growing impact that the disease is having on minority communities in our country. The 2000 Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS Report to the President stated that "in the United States, disproportionate numbers of new infections are found in poor communities, communities of color, among young gay men, among drug users, and among African American and Latino women populations who have rarely been embraced by this Nation as a whole."

In 1999, the AIDS incident-rate per 100,000 people among Hispanics was 25.6. The rate for African Americans was 66. The rate for whites was 7.6. These statistics clearly demonstrate the large racial gaps that exist among AIDS cases. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has reached my own district in Chicago, Illinois. The city has seen an overwhelming increase in the number of minorities infected with the disease. This past February, researchers in Chicago reported that fully 30 percent of young gay African American men are infected with HIV/AIDS. The infection rate for gay blacks is twice that of any other ethnic group. Nationwide, 14.7 percent of gay black men are infected with the disease.

In addition to the African American community, the Hispanic population has also seen an increase in the number of HIV/AIDS cases. In 1999, Hispanics made up 13 percent of the entire United States population. At the same time, however, Hispanics also made up 19 percent of the total number of new United States AIDS cases reported that year.

Research has shown that these trends are continuing to worsen. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has continued to spread

throughout minority communities. We can no longer sit and simply wait for a cure to be found. We must increase our work to educate the public on AIDS prevention, while continuing to study new ways to combat the disease.

Again, I want to commend my colleagues in the CBC and the CHC and the CPA for their vigilance on this issue. This hearing is an excellent way to keep the spotlight on the HIV/AIDS pandemic and an excellent way for us to come up with effective ways to solve this very important and growing problem.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DISCOVERY OF HIV/AIDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), my colleague, in observing the 20-year anniversary of the discovery of the HIV virus. This was a terrible time. In our community in San Francisco, at the University of California San Francisco, we were hearing rumors 20 years ago about illnesses that had not been seen since the Middle Ages, or read about or heard about; that immune systems were so devastated that people were susceptible to afflictions that were grotesque. It was frightening. We knew we had to do something about it. It never dawned on us then that 20 years later, projecting into the future 20 years, that we would be here still talking about funding for research, prevention, and care.

A lot has been accomplished in the past 20 years, but a lot needs to be done. I want to associate myself with the comments that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) made about work of the caucuses in the Congress, in the House, the Hispanic Caucus, the Congressional Black Caucus and the Asian American Pacific Islander Caucus and the work that they have done to recognize the changing face of AIDS.

In the beginning, it started as a gay men's disease; now we know it permeates our society, and it is taking a very big bite out of the minority community. Just last week we were all saddened by the news that new HIV infections among young gay men, particularly among young, gay African American gay men, had risen dramatically. Many young people have come of age in a world where protease inhibitors are extending life. They do not remember the terror that we went through 20 years ago and since; and these treatments that we have now, while important, are not a cure. Until we have a true cure, an effective vaccine prevention is our best weapon. We must intensify our prevention efforts, including targeted education about behavioral risk and research for a vaccine.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to observe some of the contributions of some of the Members of this body. Ted Weiss,

who passed away some years ago, but was one of the leaders in the Congress on this issue; certainly the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), our colleague, not only made a tremendous contribution in his own right, but served as mentor to so many of us who have worked on this issue over the years.

Under his leadership and that of others, we were able to pass the Ryan White Care Act and its reauthorization. We increased the funding dramatically in research, prevention, and care for people with HIV and AIDS. We have funded housing opportunities for people with AIDS. We have spent money on international global AIDS issues. Not enough, but certainly tremendous increases in this regard. Our biggest lack, of course, is on the international AIDS issues, and many people in our minority caucuses are taking the lead, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for one, who will be speaking later; and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), and many others who have been leaders in this arena.

Today, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the Democratic leader, and I introduced legislation which would qualify people with HIV for Medicaid. Many uninsured Americans still do not have access to AIDS medications because HIV-positive individuals do not meet Medicaid requirements until they are disabled by full-blown AIDS. Everything we know about HIV and AIDS is early intervention, early intervention, early intervention; and yet under the law, if one is just HIV infected, one cannot qualify for Medicaid until one has a full-blown case of AIDS. Under our legislation, which I am proud to say on this 20-year day of memory, is that we will have over 100 cosponsors for the legislation.

Early treatment saves lives, improves the quality of life, and reduces health care costs as progression from HIV to full-blown AIDS is prevented or delayed. It also strengthens our economy as healthy individuals return to work, increasing both productivity and tax revenue. So we can make a very strong business case for this.

I mentioned some of the initiatives, whether it is housing, international, prevention, care and treatment. One other initiative, the minority AIDS initiative, which is a very important one, deserves double funding this year; and I want to associate myself with that aspiration, bringing it up to over \$500 million.

The observance of this occasion for us is not only a time to remember and celebrate the lives of loved ones we have lost, it is an opportunity to measure our progress and renew our commitment to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. That must include sufficient funding in the budget, leadership in the fight against AIDS in the developing world, and access to health care for all Americans who are living with this disease.